**Revolutionary War, 1775-1783**

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| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **United States**  Fighting a defensive war of attrition; knew the landscape; strong belief in the cause; foreign military advisors and possibility of additional foreign aid; sectional jealousy and economic crisis weakened Patriot cause  **Great Britain**  Powerful navy; professional but maltreated army; Anglican Church and Loyalist allies; hiring of Hessian mercenaries; Ireland & France were distractions for Britain | **United States**  **Civilian –** Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Jay, Thomas Paine  **Military –** George Washington, Baron von Steuben, Marquis de Lafayette, Horatio Gates, Nathanael Greene, George Rogers Clark  **Great Britain**  **Civilian –** King George III  **Military –** John Burgoyne, Charles Cornwallis |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term**   * Colonists’ desire for western land * Mercantilistic policies & taxation * Lack of political representation * Enlightenment philosophy * Abuse of rights of the accused * Quartering of soldiers   **Short Term/”Spark”**   * Battles at Lexington & Concord, 1775 | **United States**   * Defensive war of attrition * Seek foreign alliances… Franco-American Alliance, Spanish & Dutch aid, too * Fighting retreats, guerilla warfare & control of countryside   **Great Britain**   * Seize control of cities & ports * Recruit Loyalist allies * Use navy to control seas |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Battle/Event** | **Significance** | | (War was fought roughly in north, then middle, then south)  Lexington & Concord, 1775  Saratoga, 1777  Yorktown, 1781 | Beginning of the war  Significant Patriot victory; led to formation of Franco-American Alliance  Cornwallis’ forces surrounded, British surrender; war ends | | **United States**   * Population was divided: 1/3 Patriot, 1/3 Loyalist, 1/3 neutral * Major inflationary problems; foreign trade was almost completely severed early in the war   **Great Britain**   * The war in America embroiled Britain in a conflict with France, Spain, the Dutch * British blockade created problems with the Armed Neutrality League * The war was unpopular in Britain; after the defeat at Yorktown, Whigs took control of Parliament and offered generous terms to the Patriots in the Treaty of Paris of 1783 |
| **Treaty** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Name –** Treaty of Paris of 1783  **Date –** 1783  **Terms**   * American independence * American territory extended westward to the Mississippi River, north to Canada * End to confiscation of Loyalist property * Americans promised to repay war debts | *See chart:*  *“Social Impact of the American Revolution”* |